***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015***

***South View-Wise Well***

***PWSID 0080041***

***June, 2016***

Again, we're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We would like to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is one well drilled to a depth of 300 feet which draws from the confined Patapsco Aquifer. This well is located on South View Road. It is owned by the Wise Estate and managed by the members of the SVHOA (South View Homeowners Association).

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

A source water assessment plan has been prepared that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. This plan is available thru the Charles County Public Library or Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact G. Gale Willett at 301-399-3213 or e-mail at g.willett@att.net. The association provides each homeowner with a yearly report on the health of the well system. An annual meeting is held each spring for the twenty-four (24) association members, at which time any problems or concerns can be brought forward for discussion. Everyone is encouraged to attend the annual meeting.

"South View" (SVHOA) ROUTINELY MONITORS FOR CONTAMINANTS IN YOUR DRINKING WATER ACCORDING TO Federal and State laws. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic, organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottles of drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

MDE has provided an annual drinking water quality report for 2015 dated April 21, 2016 which is enclosed. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1$^{st}$ to December 31$^{st}$, 2015. In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not know. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

*Action Level* – The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers treatment and/or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL*) – The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)* – The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

The water was analyzed for pesticides in June 2009: the results are listed in the June 2011 Report. No pesticides were detected at the minimum detectable level. The < symbol indicates that the levels of pesticides would be below the detection limits of the methods used to analyze the water. The next analysis is scheduled for the year 2021.

***1)*** The water is tested monthly for total coli form bacteria, fetal coli form and e-coli. **None of these bacteria's were detected in the 12 samples submitted for analysis in 2015.**

***2)*** The water is tested annually for nitrates (likely source of contamination is runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage and erosion of natural deposit. **No detection of nitrates in the sample submitted for analysis in 2015.**

***3)*** Maryland Department of Environment monitors the well water for radiation and sampled for Gross Alpha and Radium-228 in 2011. No radiation was reported as present. Next scheduled testing is 2020.

- The water as analyzed for Antimony, Total Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium and Thallium in 2011. These analyses and the lead and copper analyses will be repeated in 2017. None of these chemical elements were found in our water in 2008 and 2011. In 2014 non-violation amounts of copper, fluoride and thallium were detected.

  ***If present, elevated level of lead can cause health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with services lines and home plumbing. SVHOA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing you tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water you may wish to have it tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.safewater/lead. One house was reported as having lead at the minimum level of detection.***

  As you can see by the tables and testing results in 2015 we are proud that your drinking water meets or exceed all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

  All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water including bottled water may

reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers, EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. (1-800-426-4791)

***Conservation Tips:***
***The average household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day.***
***Suggestions to conserve our water:***

1) ***Water lawns during the least sunny times of the day***
2) ***Fix any toilet or faucet leaks in your home (including water lines to external buildings and piers.***
3) ***Take short showers (5 minute shower uses 4-5 gallons of water)/taking a bath uses up to 50 gallons.***
4) ***Turn off faucet when shaving or brushing your teeth.***
5) ***Teach children about water conservation.***

***REMEMBER: All water going down the drain goes into your onsite sewage system.***

## 2015 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | 12/31/2014 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.06 | | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

### Water Quality Test Results

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|---|---|
| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: | The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. |
| Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: | The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: | The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: | The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| Avg: | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. |
| ppm: | milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. |
| ppb: | micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. |
| na: | not applicable. |
| Definitions: | The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. |

**Regulated Contaminants**

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fluoride | 05/14/2014 | 0.29 | 0.29 - 0.29 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Thallium | 05/14/2014 | 2 | 2 - 2 | 0.5 | 2 | ppb | N | Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories. |